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MARGINAL COLUMN

By PHILIP DEAN

America's State Department said with a sigh of relief, saying that the threat of a world war has lessened because of the British, French and Israelis yielding to intense United States pressure. This pressure to get a withdrawal of Anglo-French troops from Egypt and by unit, as soon as United Nations units arrived to take over, while Israeli troops evacuate the Sinai Peninsula, had been applied unrelentingly since the evening of Monday, November 5. It included a proposal of prohibiting American Jews from sending money to Israel, but by far the most telling argument in convincing the British, the French and the Israelis was the United States alarm over Russian threats to use force on Egypt's side.

PRESIDENT Eisenhower's intelligence services compiled an impressive catalogue of reported Russian moves for intervention. On Monday, American intelligence reported Russian submarines passing the Dardanelles, Russian air force technicians setting up control towers, arrangements for jet fighters and massive troop movements towards the Black Sea ports. Russian naval units from the North Sea and the Far East were also said to be sailing towards the Middle East. Further checking on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday convinced the Eisenhower Government that the Russians meant business.

All American armed forces were alerted on Monday, and the Air Defense Command has been flying since it was felt there was a massive surprise attack on continental America. Concurrently, the French and the Israelis were informed that an attack against them from Russia in the Middle East could well not produce automatic United States intervention on their side. London, Paris and Jerusalem were told that Congressional leaders had been summoned and had proven reluctant to involve United States forces on the side of the aggressors.

POLICY planners in Washington seemed convinced that if a quick withdrawal from Egypt was not arranged, the Russians would send "volunteers" perhaps with aircraft, submarines and other naval craft. The prospect of Russian volunteers caused most apprehension, reviving memories of Korea. Egyptian airfields were being prepared for Russian jets, and there were reports of Soviet presence on Greek islands to provide transit facilities for jets.

THESE policy planners rather reluctantly conceded that Moscow has probably correctly gauged American intent to avoid getting involved in a war, and has been trying to see how much its bullying will make the United States retreat. The Kremlin, these sources say, has committed itself to supporting Nasser in a position that has already paid off dividends. Pro-Soviet enthusiasm has been evident for the first time, in hitherto anti-Communist Pakistan and Russia depredations in Hungary seem unable to counter Asian participants who, as a neighbouring state, were in a position to refute the falsified accounts officially circulated from Hungary.

Second in importance on the agenda was the situation in the Middle East. The central attack came from the Soviet delegation and was directed mainly at Britain and France. Asians and Europeans joined in the assault, and Israel was not spared in the onslaught. The Iraqi delegation objected to the chairman's description of Israel as a country which instead of being a "nation" had "settled" in its homeland, claiming that the Jews were aliens in the area, who had dispossessed the original inhabitants. He accused Israel of having violated the 1947 United Nations resolutions while the Arabs, in his contention, had accepted them.

His claim that the Israel attack in Sinai was a further proof of her aggressiveness.

Ridicules Preliminary

In his address, Mr. Moshe Sharrett, M.K., poured scorn on the Arab states' pretensions that they had needed the 1947 U.N. resolutions and enumerated the infringements of which they were guilty of under the Armistice Agreement, their connivance against the independence of Israel, the economic boycott, the closure of Suez to Israeli shipping, the encirclement of the country and the constant threats of extermination. He pilloried Egypt as the main instigator of all these activities.

Mr. Sharrett then emphasized that the Soviet delegation should evacuate the Sinai area when the U.N. had taken over. But he also emphasized Israel's insistence that the acts of aggression must cease and that freedom of passage through Suez must be assured. He said that there must also be a stable peace.

Mr. Sharrett called upon all delegations to ask their parliaments and governments to press for direct negotiations between Israel and the Arabs to bring about peace. He said that since the Soviet delegation had spoken of direct approaches between parties as the way to settlement, he would effect them to urge the Arab capitals in connection with relations with Israel. Mr. Sharrett said he regretted the absence of an Egyptian delegation which came about because that country had no parliament but was under the rule of a dictator whose adventurous policies had been instrumental in one way by a legislative assembly.

CHANCELLOR Adenauer is fearful and has already asked for an immediate and substantial increase of American forces in West Germany. These Russian threats, and Washington's willingness to take them seriously, have widened the international裂隙 of America's allies considerably.

Washington, November.

Jordan Communists Emerge into Open

The first official Communist Party proclamation to appear in the Jordan press was published yesterday in the OM City simultaneously with the release from prison of the Party Secretary, Fadi Nasser.

The proclamation urged Communists to work for the establishment of diplomatic relations with Russia and China, the admission of the Anglo-American Treaty, and the replacement of Britain and the U.S. from Arab and "other friendly powers."

20 Soviet Infantry Divisions to Hungary

BUDAPEST, Sunday. — The vanguard of 20 Soviet infantry divisions rolled from Russia today to re-inforce the armoured troops in still rebellious Hungary.

French Arrest Over 30 Algerian Communists

ALGIERS, Sunday (Reuters). — More than 30 Communists were detained in Algiers and Bone today after a series of police operations shortly after dawn, official French sources said here.

Most of those detained were those placed in "a confined residence order" which means they are not allowed to leave a certain region. The police, who believe that recent bomb attacks in Algiers were the work of a clandestine Communist organization, seized 40 homes in the city today.

French observers believed the infantry divisions would take the place of armoured divisions, which would be moved into strategic reserve.

Meanwhile, reports from Vienna said leaflets have been distributed in Budapest for the second anniversary of the revolution to virulent criticism of Israel, Britain and France.

Leaflets alleging that nationalists were being deported circulated in the capital as Budapest Radio broadcast a Government denial of "rumours" of mass arrests and deportation of young people to the Soviet Union. It said not "one single person" had been sent to Russia.

The radio admitted that arrests had been made, but said they were carried out to protect the local population. People had been deported to remote provinces, it said, but through negotiations all Indians people would be freed. All persons arrested by the Soviet authorities had been handed over to the Hungarian authorities, the radio said.

The 20 Western envoys left with Mr. Khrushchev's speech which accused Britain, France and Israel of being "colonizers and enslavers." They returned to hear Mr. Gomulka's speech.

The Soviet leader said: "We base our ideas on peaceful co-existence." Then turning

to the Western envoys, he added: "It does not depend on you whether we continue to exist. If you do not like us do not invite us to you. We are on our side, whether you like it or not. We will bury you."

Deputy Premier Anastas Mikoyan, standing at Mr. Khrushchev's side, tried vainly to restrain him, but the Party leader continued to pour out a torrent of words.

Turning to the Middle East, he said "though North Africa is not a Communist and although politically he is closer to those who are waging war with him than he is to us, he is still a national hero and we sympathize with him. He has saved us."

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Hungary and Israel at Core Of Conference at Bangkok

The suppression of Hungary was the main subject of discussion in the general debate on Saturday at the Interparliamentary Conference in Bangkok, according to an announcement by the Foreign Ministry yesterday.

Taking a prominent part in the discussion were the Austrian participants who, as a neighbouring state, were in a position to refute the falsified accounts officially circulated from the side of the aggressors.

Unions Consider Wage Changes

By SHAYA SHAPIRO, Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Sunday. — Far-reaching reforms in the wage system aiming at greater economic stability are being discussed in leading circles of the Histadrut.

It is being proposed that collective agreements between employers and employees be taken over a two-year instead of one year, the cost of living allowances be calculated once every six months instead of every three months; and that allowances be paid only in the event of a co-raise of at least 3 per cent over the real average wage.

More revolutionary is a reform by which achievement of high grade would be determined solely by examinations conducted by an independent body. This is meant to halt artificial wage hikes resulting from the granting of higher grades regardless of actual skill or performance.

To be effective, the reforms must be adopted at the institutional stage. Next Sunday, the Mapai Central Committee will meet to discuss the plan. If adopted, it will be presented to the Histadrut Central Committee, where a stiff fight is expected from the left-wing minorities. The final stage will consist of direct negotiations between the Histadrut and the Manufacturers' Association.

Lengthy Process

Because of the lengthy process, it is thought that the 1957 wage agreement will not be signed before the end of February. It would be risky to predict what will happen from the standpoints of the various wings of democratic dissidence. The broad aim of the Histadrut leaders is clear, however: a practical contribution towards the stabilization of Israel's economy.

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This was a constant danger to Egypt himself as much as to his neighbours.

Following speeches by the French and Norwegian delegations the Suezian representatives took the position that the percentage should be a "point" of the "point" index — would be introduced.

It is proposed to consider

'Neutral' Sinai Proposal May Be 'Interesting'

By JESSE ELIE LURIE
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW YORK, Sunday. — The neutralization of Sinai has been suggested by the representatives of friendly powers, the Israel Ambassador Mr. Abba Eban, said today over television. Israel finds the suggestion interesting and worthy of further exploration, he added.

The U.N. cannot make up its mind, official French sources said here.

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Social & Personal

Mr. M. Weisgal, Dr. R. Bloch and Professor L. Bezemba, of the Weizmann Institute, were the guests of honour of a luncheon given by the President of the Hebrew University yesterday. Earlier they were shown around the new University campus.

The British Ambassador, Sir John Nicholls, will address the H.M.C. House Dinner Club on "Some Aspects of Diplomacy" on Wednesday afternoon. On the same evening, Professor H. D. Bergmann will discuss "Present Day Israel Scientific Problems" in Hebrew, in the Goodman auditorium at the Z.O.A. House.

Mrs. Gordis Left to Lecture in Germany Under the auspices of the Irgun Olef Merkas Europa, 48 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv, tomorrow at 8.30 p.m.

The guest speaker at today's luncheon meeting of the Kishon Rotary Club will be Mr. M. Silberman. His subject is "International Work Camps".

Safad Olive Press**In Full Swing**

SAFAD, Sunday. — The newly-completed olive press "Ha-za'at", owned by Mata'el Ha-oom, has gone into full production, employing 300 workers in three shifts. Some 25 tons of olives are processed daily, yielding from six to eight tons of pure oil.

The olives are brought to the press from groves in Safad, Rehovot and Western Galilee. During the first month of the season the press is expected to process about 500 tons of oil from 1,500 tons of olives. All the oil will be exported.

Another press has also recently been completed by the owners of the "Tal" plant. It is to process another 500 tons of oil for export. Together the two plants will earn about \$300,000 this season from sales to Europe, South Africa and possibly the U.S.

The Safad plant cost IL 175,000 to erect. It is equipped with the most modern French machinery. Mata'el Ha-oom is planning to can figs at the plant after the olive season. Thus, the plant would be kept in operation for about nine months of the year.

WHERE IS MT. SINAI?

Rabbis, archaeologists and writers have been invited by the Ministry for Religious Affairs to participate in a consultation concerning the location of Mt. Sinai and our relation to the place. The meeting will be convened on November 20 Thursday morning at the Minister's Office in Jerusalem.

Chinese Cooking Comes to J'lem

Jerusalem Post Correspondent
Finger-cramped Israelis and other foreigners had their first frustrating encounter with chopsticks in Jerusalem on Saturday night. In most cases, the guests who crowded to the opening of the "Mt. Mandarin" last night dined in a restaurant, finally called for less exotic but more familiar table tools.

More than 250 persons attended the opening reception on Saturday evening, many staying on to make an acquaintance with the renowned cuisine of Cathay. Those unable to obtain table accomodation crowded their way into the Mandarin Bar, where the Chinese motif appeared to blend effortlessly with the wines of Israel.

Among the guests were some who cocked a sceptical eye at some items on the menu, not that they had reason to doubt the "Lo Goch" (not edible, but because Goliath first ate it) having a hauntingly familiar ring about it. The waiters quickly assured customers that Chong Kuo Foo (Chinese food) was the Mandarin's speciality, but the restaurant also catered to a variety of tastes and included on its menu Indian and Russian dishes.

For the time being, until it is possible to train at least one other chief cook, The Mandarin is open only from 7 p.m.

WEIZMANN INSTITUTE APPOINTMENTS

REHOVOT, Sunday. — A fellowship made available by the Ministry of Education and Culture has enabled Mr. Zeev Aleksandrovich, M.Sc. to join the Weizmann Institute's Polymers Department for the current school year. Mr. Aleksandrovich will continue to work for his doctorate at Rehovot under Professor Aharon Katchalsky, Head of the Polymers Department.

The 27-year-old research student, who was brought from Poland to Israel by his parents at the age of 12, studied physical chemistry at the University under Prof. Katchalsky.

Dr. G. M. J. Schmidt, Head of the Weizmann Institute's X-ray Crystallography Department, has been appointed by the scientific committee as the Institute's representative on the World Peace Commission of the Tel Aviv Municipality, it is announced.

The Weizmann prizes are awarded annually by the Tel Aviv Municipality for outstanding work in science.

CHOU CHEECHED IN NORTH VIETNAM

LONDON, Sunday (UPI). — Thousands of cheering North Vietnamese welcomed the Chinese Prime Minister, Mr. Chou En-lai, when he arrived in Hanoi on the first leg of his tour of Asian countries. Peiping Radio reported. He was welcomed by North Vietnamese President, Mr. Ho Chi Minh.

Meanwhile, Radio Kabul reported that the Chinese Premier had accepted an invitation to visit Afghanistan sometime in early January.

Khrushchev, Eden Policies Equally 'Stupid' Says Bevan

BIRMINGHAM, Sunday (Reuter). — Mr. Aneurin Bevan, speaking at a Labour Party meeting in Birmingham last night, said "Khrushchev is as stupid as Anthony Eden is".

"Anthony Eden thought he could secure the passage of ships through the Suez Canal by physical force and Khrushchev thinks he can hold down Hungary by using physical force against the Hungarians. He cannot, because of the nature of the conflict.

"As long as they (the Hungarian people) will not co-operate, Khrushchev is as helpless against the Hungarians as Eden is against the Egyptians just because the ancient objectives of the two are so long.

"If you are going to secure oil from the Middle East, you cannot do it with armies, navies and air forces. You have got to do it on terms which will suit the Arabs. We are not entitled to have the oil companies do what we want to give living conditions to the Arabs at least as good as we enjoy," Bevan said.

The Independent "Observer" a leading critic of the Government's Suez policy, said today that British troops should withdraw from Egypt.

The "Observer" added "the only proper course for both Egypt and Britain is strict compliance with the terms of the U.N."

"While Egypt should not obstruct the rapid clearance of the Canal in the interests of the world's economy, the British Government has no right to insist on control of the Canal by the U.N. force as a condition for the withdrawal of the Anglo-French forces."

"To do so would be an act of imperialism. Russia, to catch the Western Powers the greatest possible disadvantage."

The "Observer" also said that the allegation that there was collusion between the British, French and Israeli Governments over action in Egypt was "being increasingly made with evidence cited, in responsible publications here, in America, and elsewhere."

Refutes Anti-Semitism By Hungarian Rebels VIENNA, Sunday (Reuter). — The European director of the American Jewish Committee, Mr. Zviachar Schuster, yesterday refuted Communist press claims that Hungarian Jews had been massacred by the Hungarian rebels.

In a statement released in Vienna he said all accounts of Jewish refugees from Hungary fully agreed that there were no organized anti-Semitic actions of any kind. The reports had said that 200 Jews had been killed in Hungarian rebels in the Budapest uprising.

The Press reports that U.S., Britain and France intend to prevent the General Assembly from discussing this question. U.S. circles openly admitted that the aim of the Hungarian rebels was to "gain time so as to enable Britain, France and Israel to prepare for the resumption of military operations against Egypt."

The same argument is taken up by "Krasnaya Zvezda" (Red Star), the Soviet Army newspaper.

RUSSIA BEAT AUSSIES, 15-1

MELBOURNE, Sunday (UPI). — The Russian Olympic soccer team set something of a record Thursday night when it trounced the Australian Olympic All-Stars, 15-1, in a floodlit training game here. It was the highest result recorded in matches between National All-Star teams since the war.

The final humiliation for the home side and a silent crowd of more than five thousand came in the last minute when Russian centre-forward Eduard Streitsov kicked Australian goalkeeper Jack Pearson in the head and bounced off the net for the fifteenth goal.

It was announced here yesterday that the United States and Russia had agreed to home-and-home track meets at Moscow in 1967 and at the United States in 1968.

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Britain Holds To Guildhall Speech

LONDON, Sunday (INA). — It may well be that the new front settlement is discussed Britain and France as a sop to the northern Arab countries, may suggest that Chinese representation is an "important question," and as such, under the Charter rules, it requires a two-thirds majority.

A new resolution, submitted by the Indian permanent representative, Mr. Arthur Lall, would have this decision declared to be a "defeat" of China off the agenda of the U.N. Assembly for the present session.

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"As long as they (the Hungarian people) will not co-operate, Khrushchev is as helpless against the Hungarians as Eden is against the Egyptians just because the ancient objectives of the two are so long.

"If you are going to secure oil from the Middle East, you cannot do it with armies, navies and air forces. You have got to do it on terms which will suit the Arabs. We are not entitled to have the oil companies do what we want to give living conditions to the Arabs at least as good as we enjoy," Bevan said.

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The "Observer" added "the only proper course for both Egypt and Britain is strict compliance with the terms of the U.N."

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India Tries Again To Put China on Agenda

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B-G Tells U.S. Television Audience About Israel's Sinai Drive, Attitude to U.N.

Mr. David Ben-Gurion was interviewed for a U.S. nation-wide television hook-up shortly after the commencement of the Sinai campaign. Here is a transcript of the full text of the interview which was seen and heard through out America by tens of millions of listeners.

BURROW: Good evening, Mr. Prime Minister.

BEN-GURION: Good evening, Mr. Burrow. We're a little later than you, because I think this is the worst aggression because it is not immediately necessary. It is necessary to have the right of your neighbour and if your neighbour does not take care and cause his back to be hit, then he is not to be blamed.

BEN-GURION: I am pleased to see you.

BURROW: I realize that you are a man of action. If you will agree I would like to ask you the first question first.

BEN-GURION: Yes, I am pleased to answer you.

BURROW: I am sure that Egypt is at the moment in a difficult position.

BEN-GURION: I am pleased to see you.

BURROW: I realize that you are a man of action. If you will agree I would like to ask you the first question first.

BEN-GURION: Well, I will give you briefly the sequence of events.

It will be fully understood. When our state was proclaimed in accordance with the decision of U.N. the Egyptian army invaded by six Arab armies. Though at that time it looked more difficult they were defeated by our young army although we were only one against 40. Since then the Arab rulers have constantly threatened us with a second war of extermination.

The situation became almost unbearable in the last two years.

When the Egyptian dictator Gamal Abdin Nasser organised gangs of assassins which he called "Pedagogues" and sent them into our country to kill people in the name of their needs, he was encouraged to do that when he saw that he could defy the United Nations and the Security Council which decided five years ago that they cannot prohibit Jewish shipping in the Suez. He did prohibit it and he would do the same again.

BEN-GURION: Certainly it is true. But I also think that he was not only the most difficult decision. It was also the most important decision in our history for the last 1,500 years.

BURROW: It must have been difficult for you to decide to make war to decide to declare war to the State of Israel. Is that still true?

BEN-GURION: Certainly it is true. But I also think that he was not only the most difficult decision. It was also the most important decision in our history for the last 1,500 years.

BURROW: You told me the last time I was here that the most important thing you had to do was to make war to declare war to the State of Israel. Is that still true?

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Fuel Rationing Seen Certain Though Reserves Now Ample

By DAN RAVLY, Jerusalem Post Reporter

Restrictions in the consumption of fuel are certain to be announced shortly by the Government. It was learned yesterday from Government economic sources.

The final plan of how fuel consumption will be reduced, has not yet been drafted by the Government, but special advisor Mr. Pinhas Sapir, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, last week at his Press conference broadly hinted that fuel rationing will be inevitable.

This was also discussed yesterday by the Economic Ministerial Committee, but no decision was made after the meeting.

It was understood from Government sources, that the present fuel reserves in the country are ample. This results from the large reserves the country had at the outbreak of war three weeks ago, and the considerable amounts found in the Sinai.

The need for restrictions results from the extreme uncertainty regarding future supplies.

The need for restrictions has become apparent with the cessation of the import from Russia, which was the main supplier of refined fuel oil. Greater difficulties are also expected in the purchase of oil from other countries.

The lack of shipping space, which is already worrying the Western European countries, will soon affect Israel. The Arabs think that as all the world's oil is consumed and shipped around Africa, or comes from the American Hemisphere, oil will also be more expensive.

The laying of an oil pipe line from Eilat to Haifa is being considered by the Government. It was learnt yesterday from the Petroleum Ministry sources, that a budget has been approved for the survey of such a pipeline. Mr. R. Kosoff, Director of the Petroleum Board, dealt with the project during his visit to France, England and the U.S. six weeks ago. Several companies expressed interest in it at the time.

Interest Aroused

With the blocking of the Suez and the freezing of the Sinai pipeline, interest in the pipeline has become considerably acute. The Development Construction Company has offered the Government specific terms for building such a pipeline, it is understood.

Although, according to the original project, the pipeline would not have the capacity of conveying more than four to six million tons of oil annually, the present survey will explore possibilities of laying a pipeline that will carry up to 20 m. tons a year. First estimates claim that such a pipeline will require an investment of \$70 million, and will take nearly two years to construct.

If the pipeline is laid, and up to 20 m. tons of oil are transferred to Haifa annually, over 80 per cent of it will be exported to Europe. The cost of transferring the oil to Europe through such a pipeline, will be considerably less than conveying it through the Suez, as was learnt from Development Ministry sources.

Rationing of fuel will be very difficult, Government sources emphasized. The main requirements of fuel is for private vehicles. In other words, car drivers will consume less than 10 per cent of the imported fuel oil.

To effect any considerable saving in fuel, more than restrictions on cars will be needed. Other cuts may include the closing of shop lights after closing time, or restrictions on the use of electricity for heating as well as the re-introduction of daylight saving time if the pressure continues to rise.

Some restrictions will be imposed in non-essential traffic, although it is not clear that these will be made by introducing gasoline coupons. Limiting the use of cars to specific areas seems a preferable solution to the Government, as this will involve less officials.

THE JERUSALEM Municipal Council last night decided to grant the Jerusalem Contractors company the contract to build the Gordini garage in the Baka Quarter. The company entered the lowest bid, IL 304,000.

FIFTY CANDIDATES have so far registered for courses in construction and maintenance of water meters which begin in January, the Water Measurement Section of the Water Authority announced yesterday.

TOY FUND Donors A Varied Group

The "givers" to The Jerusalem Post Toy Fund form an interesting group. We have, of course, our regular customers, but the group grows and changes each year and all sorts of charming things are done for the Toy Fund.

Four-year-old Mira Friedman of Jerusalem had lots of dolls, but her aunt did not think it right to give the old ones to the Fund. So she sent Mira down to help to make dolls. Mira worked very hard at stuffing them and when the head was added and they were dressed, she was still so particular that she was more reluctant to give them up. After careful persuasion Mira turned up at the Jerusalem office of The Post to proudly present five lovely dolls.

Grown-up Urieli of Tel Aviv has paraded this year with her two sons, who are both full of old clothes that she made a year ago. Urieli questioned us closely as to whether we would be sure that a very nice doll went along with all those lovely wardrobe.

Toy Fund cash contributions (IL 400) bring the total to IL 1,000. Only seven days are left to contribution date.

Toy Fund contributors of yesterday include:

IL 100 - Dolech Ltd.

IL 100 - Industrial Economic Corporation (Jerusalem) Ltd.

IL 100 - Jaffa Land Corp. Ltd.

IL 100 - Jaffa Insurance and Reinsurance Co. Ltd.

IL 100 - General Electrical and Refrigeration Engineers Ltd.

IL 100 - General Electric Co. Ltd.

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A STRANGE and somewhat depressing correspondence has been in progress between the Prime Minister of Israel and the President of the Soviet Republic. Strange primarily because at first sight it is none to clear why Russia, despite her size and her power, should choose to endeavour to intervene directly in the affairs of Israel and Egypt. Neither Israeli nor Egyptian, after all, are direct neighbours of the Soviet Union, nor could either of them by any stretch of the imagination constitute any threat to that great world power. In view of the Soviet Union's emphasis on the need for dialogue to be solved through the United Nations, which came to the fore particularly during the dispute that followed Egypt's nationalization of the Suez Canal, it might have been expected that she would restrict her own intervention in the Middle East to action through the U.N. where she commands a large bloc of votes, and in particular would refrain from taking up a threatening attitude toward Israel following this country's statement that it would comply with the General Assembly's decisions on the Suez.

Russia's sponsorship of the Egyptian military dictator cannot be regarded as springing from any close similarity of political views. It has been interpreted by some as deriving from the need to counteract the shock experienced by neutralist and even pro-Soviet countries on realizing the degree of force that has been used by the Soviet power in Hungary to put down a genuine nationalistic counter-revolution; and by the need to compensate for the gross failure of Soviet arms in the poorly-trained hands of the Egyptians, even while it is realized that a power will only rarely go to the length of active intervention unless its own interests or future plans are directly threatened. Such plans and interests Russia has not admitted to having in the Middle East.

But whatever Soviet Russia's intentions may be in maintaining her threatening and truculent attitude towards Israel, it is another proof of Mr. Ben-Gurion's desire for peace and his statesmanship that he should have chosen this opportunity for listing once again the formidable crimes committed by Egypt against Israel that were the direct cause of the recent action in Sinai. Beginning with acts of aggression and aggressive intention for which the Soviet delegate to the U.N. denounced Egypt some years back, the list makes impressive reading; it is perhaps too much to hope that it will receive the same publication in the Russian press that Mr. Bulganin's letter has received here. It demonstrates very plainly that Israel's action was taken in self-defence against a persistent aggressor, and that no government in the world has either suffered such persistent provocation, or waited so long to take action against it.

Indeed, it is a document that not only the leaders of the Soviet Union would do well to study, but also those heads of other powers who still consider that Col. Nasser should be supported in his present position. If only on the principle that anything is better than the uncertainty of sudden change.

350 Tel Avivians Help Settlements

TEL AVIV, Sunday. — Some 350 workers have left the city for a week or two to help border settlements; another 300 are expected to leave within a fortnight. The workers were recruited to assist settlements in which pupils of the seventh grade are not being sent.

The question of payment to skilled persons for the period in which they were in the army during the emergency will be decided by the Ministry of Defense Central Committee today.

THE BURGESS-MACLEAN FLIGHT

BURGESS' STAMP ON BRITISH POLICY

BURGESS went with McNeil to the Brussels Conference, where he attended a long secret conference between McNeil and M. Paul Henrion Spak. The only people present were the two principals of the British Ambassador in Brussels, and Guy, who kept the minutes. "If I'd been a spy," he said to me, jestingly, "I could have shown you those minutes here in Moscow! In fact, the only copy of them is in the Foreign Office files."

His analysis of the Brussels Conference, though it differs fundamentally from both the official Soviet and the official Western views.

The main object of it, according to Guy, was (as the Russians supposed) to form an aggressive, or even a defensive, bloc against the Soviet Union, but to set up an international organization strong enough to deal with Communism in Western Europe — particularly, of course, in France and Italy, where the Communists were so numerous. The Greek Civil War had shown that Britain could not afford to undertake these counter-revolutionary crises alone; therefore, "the main aim of British Policy was to get G.I.s committed to Europe."

Promotion Denied

At about this time an administrative complication arose with Guy's promotion, which McNeil had been trying to secure. McNeil wanted Guy to stay with him, but to be transferred from the subordinate branch known in the Foreign Office as Branch B to the higher Branch.

This he proposed not out of favouritism, but in a spirit of work usually shown by those in the senior branch.

The Office authorities, however, ruled that Guy was not entitled to such a transfer while he remained in the private office, since his only experience had been in the private office, and before that in the N.Y. Division.

The promotion would not be in order, they said, until they had a report on his work for, say, six months in one of the political departments. After that, he could possibly return to the private office.

Decides to Move

The choice was, therefore, to stay with McNeil and forfeit any prospect of early promotion or to go to a political department and qualify for promotion fairly quickly. As his later action proved, Guy could not be accused of being a careerist; he liked McNeil and also (despite his lack of success) still liked his *eminence grise*; but the tug-of-war on policy, especially on German policy, was a constant strain. He therefore decided to move, and asked to be transferred to a political department, the Foreign or the Far Eastern Department.

It might be thought that this would already be part of the routine work of the Embassy. Evidently it had not been carried out to the satisfaction of either the Foreign Office or the State Department; certainly there were not only disagreements on policy, but misunderstandings about the causes and extent of disagreement.

This action to Washington was the most agonizing episode in the life of Guy Burgess; and it led directly to the strange climax of his journey to Moscow. He was appalled by what seemed to him the ignorance and incompetence of many of his new colleagues, in contrast with those he had been working with in the Far Eastern Department.

They had only the vaguest idea of what British policy on the Far East really was, and they seemed to be so overawed and influenced by the State Department that they failed to explain the British view with clarity or emphasis.

The Ambassador, Frank, found a "good man" but chiefly preoccupied with finance and administration. He asked Guy to write him a minute attacking the Joint Intelligence Committee, whose



Donald MacLean and his Family

members seemed obsessed by the supposed military threat to Hong Kong and illustrated in the old fashioned way with flags stuck in maps. The Chinese Communists, he argued, could but would not take Hong Kong.

The enlightened Head of the Department, Peter Scarlett, and his immediate superior, the supervising Under-Secretary, Sir Eric Dorman-Smith, the thin, absolutely tanned, says, and persuaded Bevin to recognize the People's Government established in Peking.

They even — despite the China Lobby — had some success in bringing similar persuasions to bear on Mr. Acheson, the Secretary of State, Washington, and on the French. Only a few days before the date on which the French agreed to announce their recognition of Peking, the Chinese and Russians recognized Viet-Minh; China therefore withdrew from their undertaking. Sir Eric Acheson had agreed on a date for recognition. This was made impossible by a major and unforeseen obstacle — the Korean War.

Student of Arab Nationalism

SOON after the start of the Korean War, Guy was sent to the British Embassy in Washington, charged with the special responsibility of explaining British policy on the Far East to the State Department.

Fortunately for his peace of mind — for his integrity, in the strict sense of the word — no such inner conflict disturbed him in his service with the Far Eastern Department. He was completely in agreement with British policy on the Far East, was well informed on world affairs, and had a real appreciation of the facts of the situation (including, no doubt, British commercial interests) in Hong Kong.

Expert on China

Because of his knowledge of Communism he became, in effect, the Department's political analyst of the Chinese Revolution. His colleagues knew China; he knew Marxism. It was a happy partnership. It was a happy partnership. It was a happy partnership.

He took the Chinese Communists were neither mere agrarian reformers, nor mere Russian puppets, but genuine Chinese Communist revolutionaries; here was another colonial revolution that was in the old Marxist phrase, "Socialism in content, nationalism in form."

For some time the Department was engaged in a dispute with the War Office on the future of Hong Kong. Guy wrote a minute attacking the Joint Intelligence Committee, whose

memorandum summarizing British attitude to Formosa, Guy did, but was astonished that, as this date, this should be necessary. He was less impressed politically by the Counsellor of the Embassy, Sir Hubert Graves, and the like was not doubt mutual. At any rate, Graves had him removed from his post. He was now to write general reports on the American scene. He was also required to concern himself with Middle Eastern affairs. These were not, indeed, intrinsically uninteresting to him as a small boy who had lived for some time in a villa at Ismailia, his father having been stationed at Suez on naval duties; his stepfather had served with T.E. Lawrence in Arabia; and his own affairs had included such passionate Arabists as Ronald Storrs and Sir John Glubb.

On the Middle East, he tried to convince his colleagues of the familiar truth that the leaders of Arab nationalism, like other emerging nationalists in Asia, would, if handled clumsily or unsympathetically by the British, soon be attracted to Communism. To him, a Marxist, this position was not in itself distressing; it was part of the dialectic of contemporary history; but it was his duty to point out, even to those who seemed to him to be

unintelligent, that it was a "good man" but chiefly preoccupied with finance and administration. He asked Guy to write him a minute attacking the Joint Intelligence Committee, whose

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